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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/640,626	08/12/2003	Arra E. Avakian	10017135-1	1128
22879 HFWI FTT PA	7590 08/24/200 CKARD COMPANY	7	EXAMINER	
P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD			PANTOLIANO JR, RICHARD	
	AL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION NS, CO 80527-2400		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	,		2194	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/24/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		mN
	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/640,626	AVAKIAN ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Richard Pantoliano Jr	2194
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet with	h the correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perions - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state that the management of the period for reply will, by state that the period for reply will be stated to	DATE OF THIS COMMUNIC. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a report will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT tute, cause the application to become ABA	ATION. ply be timely filed (HS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27	July 2007.	
·	his action is non-final.	
3) Since this application is in condition for allow		ers, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice unde		
Disposition of Claims		
4)	rawn from consideration. ected.	
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Exami	iner.	
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ a		
Applicant may not request that any objection to t		
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corr		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	·	
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docume	ents have been received.	
2. Certified copies of the priority docume		
3. Copies of the certified copies of the p		received in this National Stage
application from the International Bure		renaived.
* See the attached detailed Office action for a I	ist of the certified copies not r	eceiveu.
	WILLIAM SUPERVISORY P	THOMSON ATENT EXAMINER
Attachment(s) 1) Motice of References Cited (PTO-892)		ummary (PTO-413)
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-692) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	Paper No(s))/Mail Date formal Patent Application

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This Office Action is filed in response to amendments filed on **27 July 2007** in regard to Application# **10/640,626**. **Claims 2, 4-9, 11-16, and 18-22** are currently pending and have been considered below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 2, 4-9, 11-16, and 18-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Angel et al (US Pat: 6,314;558), hereinafter Angel, in view of Abrams et al (M. Abrams, et al. World Wide Web: Beyond The Basics. Prentice Hall, 1998), hereafter Abrams.
- 4. As to Claim 2, <u>Angel</u> discloses the invention substantially as claimed including a method for execution by at least one processor, the method comprising:
- a) selecting at least one method of a class for instrumentation (Col. 22, lines 15-25 and Col. 20, lines 24-34);
- b) inserting instrumentation code in a byte code representation of the selected at least one method without modifying a source code of the selected at least one method

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by generating a wrapper method that contains the instrumentation code, wherein the instrumentation code comprises byte codes (Col. 20, lines 14-23; Col. 22, line 26 – Col 23, lines 30; and Col 26, lines 14-31) (A byte code for a wrapper is generated and the calling method is instrumented to access the wrapper, thereby meeting the claim limitation);

- c) executing the byte codes during execution of the at least one method (col. 21, lines 25-64); and
- d) generating a call, by the executed byte codes, to an interface wherein the call comprises information regarding the instrumented at least one method (Col. 19, line 58 Col. 20, line 13).
- 5. <u>Angel</u> does not explicitly teach wherein the generating of a wrapper contains a call to the byte code representation of the at least one method. <u>Angel</u> teaches only that wrappers are generated for native method calls (Col. 26, lines 14-31).
- 6. <u>Abrams</u> teaches wherein Java is used to implement an operating system (OS), thereby making all native code accessible to applications implemented as byte code within the Java OS (pg. 3, para. 2-6 and Figure 2).
- 7. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention would have modified the teachings of <u>Angel</u> with the teachings of <u>Abrams</u>. One would have been motivated by the fact that using an operating system written entirely in Java would eliminate the overhead of the host operating system, thereby allowing for an accurate measure of the performance of the instrumented byte code

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application (<u>Angel</u>; Col. 16, lines 37-56 and <u>Abrams</u>; pg. 4, "Advantages of JavaOS" section).

- 8. As to Claim 4, Angel further teaches generating a wrapper method comprises:
- a) renaming the at least one method from an original name to a new name (Col. 26, lines 14-31);
- b) creating a wrapper method with the original name (Col. 3, lines 48-59 and Col. 26, lines 14-31) (Byte code with the name of the native version of the method is created and instrumented to allow access to the native method, thereby meeting this claim limitation);
- c) inserting byte codes into the wrapper method that when executed generate the call to the interface (Col. 26, lines 14-31) (Byte code with the name of the native version of the method is created and instrumented to allow access to the native method, thereby meeting this claim limitation); and
- d) inserting byte codes into the wrapper method that when executed call the renamed at least one method (Col. 26, lines 14-31).
- 9. As to Claim 5, Angel further teaches wherein generating a wrapper method further comprises setting a flag of the renamed at least one method to private (Col. 26, lines 14-31) (The step of "adding the name as a private native method" meets this claim limitation).

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- 10. As to Claim 6, Angel further teaches wherein the selecting at least one method comprises selecting at least one method of a class for instrumentation when the class is being loaded by a java virtual machine (JVM) for execution by the JVM (Col. 19, lines 38-57 and Col. 20, lines 24-34).
- 11. As to Claim 7, Angel further teaches wherein the selecting at least one method comprises selecting at least one method of a class for instrumentation prior to execution of the class by a java virtual machine (JVM) (Col. 19, lines 38-57; Col. 20, lines 24-34 and Col. 21, line 65 Col. 22, line 14).
- 12. As to Claim 8, Angel further teaches wherein further comprising monitoring the at least one method using the information regarding the instrumented at least one method (Col. 21, lines 7-19; Col 23, lines 56-59 and Col. 24, lines 12-16).
- As to Claims 9, 11-15, these claims are directed to the system implementing the methods of Claims 2, 4-8 respectively, and are therefore rejected for the same reasoning as Claims 2, 4-8 as specified above.
- 14. As to Claims 16, 18-22, these claims are directed to the system implementing the methods of Claims 2, 4-8 respectively, and are therefore rejected for the same reasoning as Claims 2, 4-8 as specified above.

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Response to Arguments

15. Applicant's arguments filed **27 July 2007** have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

- 16. In regard to Claim 2, Applicants present the following arguments:
 - a) Applicant alleges that <u>Abrams</u> does not teach "...generating a wrapper method that contains the instrumentation code..."; and
 - **b)** Applicant alleges that there is no support for the motivation provided by Examiner for modifying the teachings of <u>Angel</u> with the teachings of <u>Abrams</u>.
- 17. As to (a), Examiner respectfully disagrees. First, nowhere in the context of Claim 2 or any of the dependent claims does Applicant claim the use of native applications. Second, Examiner used the term "native application" with respect to how Angel appears to use the term. Angel does not limit the term in the same manner as Abrams. As such, Examiner gave the term "native application" as described by Angel its broadest reasonable interpretation. That is, Examiner interpreted "native application" to be any application that it implemented to operate natively on the particular operating system on which it executes. As cited previously, Abrams discloses that, other than the portions that must interact directly with the hardware, the JavaOS is an operating system whose native method of operating and interacting with applications is through Java applications, which are comprised of byte code. Since the limitation being argued requires only that the generated wrapper point to byte code representation of a method be called, the limitation is met by the cited art.
- 18. As to (b), Examiner respectfully disagrees. Abrams explicitly states that:

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"JavaOS achieves the goal of eliminating the overhead of host operating system. Because JavaOS contains no extraneous features found in other operating systems, it allows smaller and simpler devices to be built that execute Java programs more efficiently than other systems."

Therefore, by eliminating the overhead of a host operating system, an accurate measure of the executing application would be made possible by the modification of the teachings of <u>Angel</u> with the teachings of <u>Abrams</u>, thereby providing sufficient motivation.

19. For the reasoning cited above, Examiner maintains the rejection of **Claim 2**. Since all other claims were argued for the same reasons as applied to **Claim 2**, Examiner maintains the rejection of all other pending claims.

Conclusion

- 20. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).
- 21. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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22. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Richard Pantoliano Jr whose telephone number is (571) 270-1049. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 8am - 4 pm EST.

- 23. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Thomson can be reached on (571)272-3718. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.
- 24. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

RP 08/15/2007

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